

U.S. Congressman Tom Davis

Representing the 11th District of Virginia

Prior to his election to Congress, Tom was the chief elected official in Fairfax County, the eleventh most populous municipality with the second largest county budget in the United States. In 1993, during Tom's tenure as Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, Fairfax County was recognized as the nation's best financially managed county.

Formerly the Vice President and General Counsel of PRC, Inc., a high technology and professional services firm headquartered in McLean, Virginia, Tom moved to the position of Corporate Counsel upon his election as Chairman of the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors. Before his election to that post, Tom served for 12 years as Mason District's representative to the Board. Tom is also a charter member and past president of the Bailey's Crossroads Rotary Club, and he has served on numerous charity boards.

Tom was born in Minot, North Dakota on January 5, 1949, and moved with his family to Fairfax County at an early age. He graduated as president of his class from the United States Capitol Page School following four years as a U.S. Senate Page. He went on to Amherst College, graduating with honors in Political Science, and subsequently earned his law degree from the University of Virginia. Tom also attended Officer Candidate School, served on active duty in the U.S. Army, and spent eight years with the Virginia National Guard and the U.S. Army Reserve.

Tom's list of legislative accomplishments began almost as soon as he took office, when he was given control of the Government Reform Committee's Subcommittee on the District of Columbia. During his first year in Congress, Tom authored and co-sponsored several important bills that were enacted into law, including the D.C. Financial Control Board Act; the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995; the Federal Acquisition Reform Act; and the Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Tom quickly earned a reputation among his constituents, colleagues and the media as a strong advocate of federal employees and contractors, and as an expert in federal procurement policy.

Tom also serves as one of four co-chairs of the Information Technology Working Group, a group he founded to promote a better understanding of issues important to the computer and technology industries. In May 1999 he sponsored the Y2K Act, legislation which ensured that businesses spent their money on Y2K compliance rather than saving it for costly lawsuits that might have otherwise arisen. Tom was the recipient of the Electronic Industry Alliance's 1999 Congressional Technology Policy Award and was inducted into the American Electronics Association's High Tech Hall of Fame in Spring 2000.

Tom has been a leader in reforming Congress' lobbying and gift rules and was recognized as a "True Blue Reformer" by the advocacy group "Public Citizen" for his consistently strong support of political and ethics reforms. Tom has earned a "Deficit Hawk" Award and the highest score in Virginia from the Concord Coalition, a bipartisan citizen's council dedicated to deficit reduction. Tom has also received awards from Americans for Tax Reform, the National Federation of Independent Businesses, the Information Technology Association of

America, and the Information Technology Industry Council for his legislative accomplishments.

In September 1997, National Republican Congressional Committee Chairman John Linder named Tom to be his chief recruiter. When the rules were changed in 1998, making the NRCC chairmanship an elected rather than appointed post, Tom won the chairmanship by a convincing margin. He was easily re-elected to again lead the NRCC through 2002.

Tom stepped down as chair of the D.C. subcommittee at the end of 2000 after a string of legislative wins. Tom backed 1997 legislation granting control of nine city agencies to the Control Board, and in the process secured the closing of Lorton Prison by the end of 2001. In February 1999, Tom sponsored a bill restoring full management powers to the District government; that bill became the first legislation signed into law that year. Perhaps his biggest accomplishment as committee chair came with passage of the D.C. College Access Act, which, for the first time ever, will allow high school graduates in the District to attend public colleges in Maryland and Virginia at in-state rates. In the 107th Congress, Tom continued to serve on the D.C. Subcommittee, as he continues to believe that ensuring the strength and solvency of the Nation's Capitol is a key to promoting the growth of the entire region.

Tom continues to fight for those issues most important to Northern Virginians, including securing more federal dollars for transportation projects and seeing to it that federal education funding can be spent as local school districts see fit. Tom was instrumental in securing the final \$900 million for a new Woodrow Wilson Bridge in 2000, which raised the federal government's contribution to the new span to \$1.5 billion.

In January 2001, Tom was named chairman of the newly formed Government Reform Subcommittee on Technology and Procurement Policy. He also reclaimed his seat on the Energy and Commerce Committee, with a spot on the Subcommittee on Telecommunications and the Internet. Both posts are critical to Northern Virginia's high tech community. In just two years, Tom successfully passed several important bills through Congress, including the Digital Tech Corps Act, the E-Gov Act of 2002, the Federal Information Security Act, and the Critical Infrastructure Information Act. And, in keeping with his belief that the top source of waste in government can be found in spending on goods and services, Tom's vigilant oversight of large dollar federal contracts resulted in hundreds of millions of dollars saved for the taxpayers.

Tom's strong tenure as NRCC Chairman reached an end after the fall 2002 elections, in which House Republicans made history: only three times since the Civil War has the President's party added House seats during the midterm elections.

Tom's legislative accomplishments were recognized in January 2003, when he was elected to chair the House Government Reform Committee for the 108th Congress. During his first year as Chairman, Tom used the Committee's legislative agenda to deliver the highest value to taxpayers, promote the President's Management Agenda, and ensure maximum performance from government agencies. Legislative successes were highlighted by the enactment of the Services Acquisition Reform Act; the creation of a National Security Personnel System for

Department of Defense civilian employees; D.C. School Choice Program; and critical postal pension reform legislation that will keep postage rates steady until at least 2006.

In addition, under the Committee's oversight responsibility Tom held hearings on emergency preparedness in the Capital Region and threats to Government information networks presented by peer-to-peer file sharing programs; approval of a report on the Committee's years-long investigation of the FBI's use of informants; review of consumer safeguards on Internet pharmacy websites; hearings on contract mismanagement at the Department of Energy and other departments and agencies; and inquiries into the training and testing of airline passenger screeners and implementation of the historic US-VISIT program.

###